

It is so seldom that we find the "lower" world taking time to stop and consider whether there is any hereafter, that we cannot resist the temptation to print the following well written article, as indicating that there is here and there one who lifts his head above the fog that surrounds him, and, in a measure, realizes the condition of society, and the existence of God.—Ed.

[From America's Own, Dec. 23, 1854.]

IS THERE A GOD IN ISRAEL?

The most melancholy feature on the face of the world's affairs, at the present time, when wars are raging in the Old World, and rumors of wars are rife in the New, when all nations, languages, tongues, and people under Heaven, seem rent, sawn asunder, and scattered abroad, is the manifest want of principle in our people, and a departure from the Law of the Lord our God. The year that is about drawing to a close, has furnished innumerable evidences, of a fearful and alarming character, that if "God is angry with the wicked," he hath manifested his anger towards us, in the drought of summer, by the conflagrations which followed it, by the pestilence at noon day, and shipwrecks, which have engulfed its myriads on the ocean. Multitudes have gone down the dark, mysterious deep, with all the treasure and the teraphim of life, the joys, the hopes, the fervencies of time. Terrible chastisements! but have they humbled us before God? Instead of seeing the arm of the Lord revealed in these thunderbolts, red with uncommon wrath, are we not blinded with visions of earthly gain and aggrandisement, and instead of humbling ourselves before God, are we not departing still further from him? Already have we seen ways and means devised by suffering and sinful men, to elude, with Life Boats, and preserve from destruction, by human contrivances, those whom God hath appointed to destruction. Congress has already been invoked to enact laws to prevent the loss of life on ocean and other steamers, without a recognition of that Divine power, which can alone save or destroy. From all quarters the telegraph is teeming with sad disasters by land and sea, on railroads, in cities town and country.

Added to these terrible afflictions, we have a moral picture, of deeper, darker sin and suffering; a sort of inward leprosy defiling the souls of the whole human family.—The thirst for gold, the appetite for acquisition, accumulation and gain; the race and rivalry in competition for the honors and emoluments of office, for theinsel and embellishment of display; the pride of fashion, folly and extravagance, has put the fear of the Lord, "which is the beginning of wisdom," far from us. The every day defalcations, the teeming tide of bankruptcy, fraud and embezzlement, the catalogue of peculation, crimes and misdemeanors, with which our daily newspapers groan in anguish, of accumulated gains, tell too plainly, that we are indeed "the degenerate plants of a stranger vine." Merit no longer makes the man. The taffier and attire, deck out to cloak and deceive, with elaborate taste and display, Moral Depravity, and its numerous progeny of deceitful, wicked men, and such prey on and plunder honest industry and toil; of their just recompense, and reward. Magnificent schemes, and elaborate plans, with maps and descriptions printed and embellished with the engraver's art, are got up as baits to allure and catch, some huge land shark, or porpoise, who has waxed fat on smaller fry. Fraud and false pretences, known technically to our Laws and Lawyers, are utter strangers at the Tombs. They revel at our first class hotels, ramble up Broadway arm and arm, in close companionship with our learned Judges and prosecuting attorneys. Men have become legally honest, and for such there is no law! at least none of its penalties or punishment. The leprosy extends to high officials of State and City Governments. It is not confined in its ravages to the executive, but is traced to the judicial and legislative branches of our Government. They are regarded, however, "as fair business transactions;" and scarcely subject the guilty parties, to an examination, much less to an indictment or impeachment.

"Who will show us any good?" [The Latter-Day Saints.—Ed.] Alas! when a people forsake and forget God, and are so full of vanity and lies, that they cannot discern the arm of the Lord, outstretched to save or destroy, they are like drunkards, reeling to and fro, and staggering down the same fathomless abyss, where nations as well as individuals have perished for lack of knowledge. As a people, our eyes are like "the Fool's" to the ends of the earth," looking for help, but finding none; seeking for salvation in earthly expedients which cannot save; but alas! like a sick man, suffering with pain, and anguish, we turn from side to side, shifting our position, but without any abatement of the pain, trying human expedients, and adopting worldly remedies in vain, while the only Physician who can heal our backslidings and cure us of the leprosy of sin, is put far from us, and we declare by our acts, that we desire none of His council and despise His authority. If the Continental Army had forsaken the only true and living God, and the Continental Congress, had like the present one, trifled amid such judgments, "we should have likewise perished," without a Declaration of Independence, and before the day dawn of the glorious Fourth of July.

Manufacture of Sugar.

[From the Scientific American.]

C. Hastings Collette, of London, has obtained a patent for improvements in the manufacture of sugar, the specification of which we give somewhat in full, knowing how important a manufacture this is to a very large class of our readers.

This invention consists in an improved mode of treating cane juice, molasses, beet-root juice, and other saccharine juices and syrups, for the purpose of obtaining sugar therefrom, freed or separated from the impurities and other substances with which it is mixed.

It has been for some time known that the yield of sugar from cane juice, molasses, beet-root juice, and other saccharine juices, is smaller than it ought to be; and the cause of this small yield has been attributed to the use of a large quantity of charcoal, to clarify the syrup, whereby a considerable proportion of sugar becomes absorbed, notwithstanding the most careful manipulation; the molasses produced by many of the ordinary processes often containing nearly as much as 50 per cent. of crystalline sugar.

For the purpose of avoiding these evils the following

process is employed:—The juices, molasses, or syrups (obtained by any of the usual means from the sugar cane, beet-root, or other plants containing saccharine matters) are introduced into the defecation pan, together with the quantity of lime or lime water necessary for producing defecation. About 30 or 40 per cent. of lime is sufficient for this purpose. As soon as the lime has produced the requisite effect upon the liquid, a sufficient quantity of superphosphate of lime is added to it, for the purpose of neutralizing the lime,—usually in the proportion of about 3 parts of the superphosphate of lime to 100 parts of the juice. The superphosphate of lime may be used at 4 deg. Beaume's hydrometer, or at any higher degree; and it is to be added as long as any reddish litmus paper, dipped into the juice, is turned blue. Should too much superphosphate of lime happen to be added, this error can be rectified by the immediate addition of as much lime or lime water as the superphosphate of lime in the solution will neutralize. The mixture will, by the above process, become thick and turbid, and must be filtered,—which may be done in the ordinary manner through filtering bags; and the filtered juice or syrup is then to be concentrated to 18 deg. Beaume,—when it will again become turbid or thickened. For the purpose of separating any impurities which may still remain in the juice or syrup, superphosphate of lime is again added, so long as litmus paper, dipped in the juice, is turned blue, after which the mixture is again passed through the filter; and the filtered fluid thus obtained must be concentrated, so as to produce the crystallization of as much sugar as can be separated in this manner; and the vacuum pan and crystallizing tubs may be used in the usual way for this purpose. Sugar refined or purified in this manner, may be again dissolved or converted into syrup, and again submitted to the process, for the purpose of further purifying it.

The crystallized sugar, thus formed, is then to be separated in the usual way from the residual juice or syrup with which it is mixed.

From this residual juice or syrup, a further quantity of sugar may be obtained by the following process:—The juices or syrups are diluted to about 28 deg. Beaume, with water, or with some sweet juice (the defecated juice of beet-root being preferred), and lime or lime-water is added; and about half as much as was used for the first process will generally be sufficient to produce the requisite defecation. Heat is then applied; and before the syrup boils superphosphate of lime is added until the syrup ceases to produce any apparent alkaline action upon the test paper; and by these means the phosphate of lime will be precipitated. The syrup must then be filtered as before, for the purpose of separating it from its impurities; after which the filtered juice or syrup is to be concentrated and crystallized as before, for the purpose of obtaining from it a further quantity of sugar. Centrifugal machines may be used for separating the crystallized sugar from juices or syrups.

The second residual syrup obtained by this last-mentioned process may also be subjected to the same process as that just described for treating the first residual syrup, in order to obtain, as results, a further quantity of crystallized sugar to be separated from a third residual syrup, as before.

In the same manner the process above described may be repeatedly applied to each residual syrup, which may remain, after a previous process, until the syrup of juice operated upon shall be exhausted of sugar, or as much so as may be economically practicable.

[Since the English patent fees were reduced, the number of new inventions brought into public has been constantly on the increase.]

[Collated from Newton's Journal, Mechanics' Magazine, London, L'Invention, Paris.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROLLING RAILROAD BARS.

By the old (present) plan, each pair of rolls has nine separate grooves, through which the heated mass from the furnace is successively passed, until it is delivered from the last in the shape of a railroad bar. Much manual labor is required; and even with the most skillful and expeditious workmen, the metal has time to cool very considerably before it is finished, thereby becoming less malleable, and causing a dangerous strain upon the machinery. The breaking of a roll in such a mill, it is well known is but a common occurrence.

Now, instead of the one set of rolls, containing the nine grooves, by the new process there are nine separate pairs of rolls, each having but one groove, arranged in one continuous line, with close ducts or boxes between; so that the 'pile' (the hot ball of metal) is fed in at one end, and comes out at the other a railroad bar!

The principal advantages claimed, are, economy of time and saving of manual labor—highly important considerations, as all iron manufacturers well know.

Let us compare, (and our data throughout, it may be proper to remark, are not mere guesses, but have been ascertained by accurate calculations): by the old process, a bar of 21 feet, the usual length, is manufactured in 2 1-2 minutes; by the new, in the same time, one of a hundred feet could be run out; if the 'pile' could be prepared; or, with the speed proposed for the new machinery, a bar 30 feet long may be finished from the 'pile' in 30 seconds!

By the old plan, ten men and boys are ordinarily employed in the rolling process alone; by the new, but one, and his business would be solely that of superintendence—there would be no manual labor for him. For instance, the heater brings his 'pile,' it is put in at one end of the continuous line of rolls, and requires no further manipulation, till it is delivered, a railroad bar, at the other.

Another prime advantage claimed for the new process, is the manufacture of the 'red-short' iron into railroad bars. This species of iron, it is well known to manufacturers, possesses a peculiar brittleness when hot, that renders it difficult, if not impossible, to work by the old process, though remarkably tough when cold, having a long fibre and making the best of railroad iron. On the new plan, the time occupied in the manufacture of a bar is so short, that the metal can easily be retained at a workable temperature during the entire process. This will undoubtedly tend greatly to improve the general character of railroad iron; as the 'cold-short,' now mostly employed for that purpose, (because it is most easily worked,) becomes exceedingly brittle when cold, being in very many cases not much better in that respect than common pig-metal.

The new machinery used is of the simplest mechanical construction, and not at all likely to break or get out of

order. It consists mainly of a horizontal shaft, to which are attached, by plain bevel-gearing, the several rolls, some revolving vertically and others laterally, (in order to compress the metal on all sides.) The rolls are set apart at distances corresponding with the successively increased lengths of the 'pile,' in its passage through them—the first four or five being comparatively close together. Hence the entire length of the line of rolls, for manufacturing bars, say 21 to 30 feet long, would not exceed 100 feet. No more power is required than in the old process, as the metal is acted upon but by one roll at a time; and not near so much toward the finishing, as in the old process the metal has by that time cooled very much, and of course is less malleable; while by the new, the whole operation is performed so speedily that the temperature of the metal is very little reduced.

As to the cost of a mill constructed with the new rolling machinery, a liberal estimate places it at about 15 to 20 per cent more than the present expenditure; but the new rolling apparatus alone will not cost more than 10 per cent over the price of the present rolls. The other increased expense results from the additional number or improved capacity of the furnaces necessary to supply the new rolling machinery, and of course is to be considered in connection with the proportional increase of manufacture. This will become plain by a simple calculation:

A mill constructed on the old plan can work up about 70 tons of metal in 24 hours; that is, in the largest establishments, with the best machinery and the most experienced workmen. But, with the new rolling gear, 120 tons can be manufactured in 12 hours; or, nearly four times as much—the yield in both cases being limited by the rolling power. The principal difference, therefore, so far as cost is concerned, after the new rolling apparatus is introduced, is in the additional number of furnaces required to keep it going.

There are other incidental advantages connected with this invention, that we have not attempted to enumerate; we may have occasion to allude to it hereafter.

The model has been examined by a great many persons, and the actual process of manufacture performed with small bars of cold lead. The general opinion expressed is admiration and implicit confidence in its success.—[Pottsville Miners' Journal.

Weaving by Electricity.

While other nations are preparing their various novelties for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, we are assured (says a correspondent of the London Times) that Sardinia will not be behindhand in the scientific machinery department, by a recent experiment made here of the invention of Cavaliere Bonelli, for the application of electricity to weaving, which is more simple, less embarrassing, and, what is of far greater importance, more economical than the invention of Jacquard, which, amidst the general progress of the age in mechanical and technical matters, has undergone but slight modifications in the material construction, and no one has dared to make a change in its principle.

By the present invention, instead of the numberless and expensive cartoons, either full or hollow, you see small iron bars magnetized only when invested with the voltaic current, so that while at every passage of the shuttle it was necessary to change a cartoon, it now suffices to vary the ways which give passage to the electric fluid, and the loadstones change their action every moment, according as the teeth of the comb under which the design passes, and with which they correspond, rest upon the conducting or insulating substance.

As the point of the pantograph reproduces a design diminished or enlarged, and as the point of Bain's telegraph exactly copies a signature at the distance of hundreds of miles, so the loom of Bonelli reproduces woven the designs which pass under the comb; and all this without rendering necessary a change in the thousands of Jacquard looms now existing, which, if desired, may be worked alternately with electricity and with cartoons.

Turin first, then Genoa, Lyons, and Paris, saw in operation this prodigious innovation, and unanimously admired the simplicity and reliability of the means with which it is carried into effect. In these cities a loom on a small scale has been shown, but the inventor intends shortly to exhibit in Paris and London a loom on a scale worthy of the places and the invention.

After having secured the property of his discovery throughout Europe, he has just sold his patents to three eminent banking houses, two of them in Turin, and one in Lyons, and very soon several looms, which are now being constructed, will be sent abroad to serve as models for the system of electric weaving. In most of the manufacturing countries of Europe, and for its introduction into the United States of America an agent is now on the point of starting.

It is difficult to foresee the changes which may spring from the application of this new agent to the business of weaving, as not only the economy consequent on it must induce a decline of prices, but the new means afforded by this invention will render easily attainable results such as are now only reached with difficulty or with great expense, as Gobelin tapestry, etc., and others utterly unattainable by any means hitherto known. Even in the present age, so rich in useful and important inventions, no doubt this will rank among the first.—[Plough, Loom and Anvil.

PAPIER-MACHE.—Papier-mache is the name given to articles manufactured of the pulp of paper, or of old paper ground up into a pulp, bleached, if necessary, and moulded into various forms. This article has lately been used upon an extensive scale, for the manufacture of mouldings, rosaces, and other architectural ornaments; pilasters, capitals, and even figures as large as life, have also been made of it. It is lighter, more durable, and less brittle and liable to damage than plaster, and admits of being colored, gilt, or otherwise ornamented. Another article goes under the same name, which is more like pasteboard, consisting of sheets of paper pasted or glued and powerfully pressed together, so as to acquire when dry, the hardness of board, yet to admit, while moist, of curvature and flexure; tea-trays, waiters, snuff-boxes, and similar articles, are thus prepared and afterwards covered by Japan or other varnishes.—[Ex.

The farmer whose pigs got so lean that they would crawl through the cracks of their pen, stopped their fun by tying knots in their tails.

Long boots are among the latest New York fashions for ladies. They are said to come up—ever so high.

FOR SALE.
A T Salt Lake City Post Office, a large amount of 3 and 12 cent Stamps, received by the last California Mail. 52tf E. SMITH, P. M.

READ THIS.
WHOEVER has found a white Heifer or Calf with a hole in each ear, 1-2 inch in diameter, will please leave word at the Post Office. 52-3t

THIRTY-THIRD QUORUM.
THE 33d Quorum of Seventies will meet every Tuesday Evening at the 8th Ward School House. By order of ALBON ALLEN, Senior President. 52-3t

House and 1-2 Lot for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his Property in the 15th Ward—A 2 story Adobla House, 18 inch wall, containing 8 rooms; also a Stable and other Out Houses; the lot is well set with Fruit trees. One half of the pay taken at the Tithing Office, and Perpetual Emigrating Fund, and the other half in stock. THOS. FORSYTH, 15th Ward. 52tf

BRASS FOUNDRY.
THOSE who want Sword Hilts, Belt Clasps, Rifle or Pistol Mountings, Lock Work, Scale Beams, or any other kind of Brass Castings, can be supplied at the shop next door South of Mulliner's Tannery. Babbitt's Metal, and Spelter Solder will be made for those who want. N. B.—A good price will be paid for old Brass, Copper, Tin, Zinc, and Lead. 52-4t JOHN M. JONES.

FOR SALE,
A T the Salt Lake City Post Office, Stamped Envelopes at the following rates:—Three cent Letter Size, at \$3.20 per 100. Six do 6.20 do Six cent official size, at 6.32 do Post Masters, Merchants, and others in this Territory can be furnished with any of the above by remitting the cash. 52-3t E. SMITH, P. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
ON or about the 1st of February, a dark brindle Cow, line back, some white on belly and bush of tail; one horn larger than the other. Please to return the same, and be rewarded. ALSO:—In my possession, a dark red Cow, white belly, hind legs, and rump; points of horns sawed off; no brands. The owner can have the above described animal by proving property, and paying charges. 52-tf ALEXANDER HILL, Pound Keeper.

TAKEN UP,
AND now in my possession, a 3 year old, red and white Cow, with a Calf; the Cow is line back, white face, and branded with a large L and a common size D on the left hip; a brand on the right horn—not legible; the owner can have them by proving property and paying charges.

ALSO:—Lost from the Range West Jordan, a small yellow brindle Cow, with a brockled face; about 6 years old, branded T F behind the left shoulder, supposed to have calved about the middle of February. Any person bringing the same to me, or leaving information at the Post Office where she can be found will be rewarded. 52-3t THOS. FORSYTH, 15th Ward.

NIXON'S---COUNCIL HOUSE ST.
WM. NIXON takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has still on hand a good and large assortment of Merchandise, such as Calicoes, Ginghams, and Delains, Berge, Fine Irish Linens, and Book and Barred Muslins, Damask, Cotton and Woolen Table Covers, Jacquonette, Linsey, Summer Cloth, and Alpaccas, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Curtain and Carriage Trimmings, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Children's Wool Jackets, Mitts, Hoods, Boots, Victorines, &c.

Linen and Cotton Laces, Edgings and Insertions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Silk and Chip Bonnets, Straw, Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, School Books and Stationery, Fine Gold Jewelry, Choice Perfumery, 5 doz. latest styles Satin and Silk Parasols.

ALSO—A large, and well assorted stock of Ready Made Clothing, Over and Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Wool and Cotton half Hose, Pocket and Table Cutlery.

Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Carpenter Tools, Camp and other Hatchets, Coffee Mills, Shovels, Spades, Sickles, Nails, Brads, Tacks, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brides and Martingales, Halters and Ferry rope.

Tin and Crockery Ware, Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

Paint and White Wash Brushes, Dry Colors, Bedcord, Tar, Garden, Mason, and Fish Lines, and Hooks, Tobacco, Cigars, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, and Spices.

BESIDES a variety of Goods too numerous to mention! All to be sold as low as at any other house in the city.

WANTED in exchange, Calves, Heifers, and Cows, 200lbs. of Salaratus, 2000lbs. good Butter, 2000lbs. fresh cured Pork, 1000 feet 1 1-4 inch flooring.

HORSES and Ponies always on hand for sale or exchange.

FLOUR, Wheat, Oats, and Corn for sale.

BUCK SKINS, Pants, and Coats on hand or made to order.

All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately. 52tf

WANTED,

FIVE HUNDRED head of Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers, Steers, and Oxen, at J. M. HORNER & CO'S. 50-tf

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED bushels of good Seed Potatoes, by WM. S. MUIR, 50-4t North Canyon Ward, Davis County.

HO! THE PUBLIC HANDS.

THE undersigned is ready to work at Tailoring, in all its branches for the Public Hands; shop in Robert Sharkey's Tin Shop, East Temple Street. Clothes cleaned and repaired. 50-6t WM. STEPHENS.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the firm of I. & J. M. Hockaday are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately. 51-4t E. BAER.

NOTICE.

THE highest price paid for Bark and Sumac. Information given to those who desire it, when to cut, and how to cure the Sumac for tanning purposes. 34-6m WM. FIELD.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE:

THE Subscriber offers for sale a general assortment of Garden Seeds, raised in his garden last year 1854. Every attention has been paid to grow seeds from such kinds of Vegetables that are the most productive and best adapted to the Valley; it can therefore be depended upon as fresh and best quality, which will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, Flour, Grain Butter, Eggs, &c.

N. B.—Work in Garden and manure will be taken in exchange for Seeds on liberal terms.

EDWARD SAYERS, 12th Ward. 47-2m